

A SLEEPER IN FLAMES.

Panic Stricken Passengers Jump From the Train.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 13.—The twenty passengers, occupants of the new Pullman sleeping car Oregon, making its first westward trip on the Pennsylvania railroad, No. 9 second section, Western express from New York this morning, met with an experience near Conemaugh that they will scarcely forget. About 4 o'clock a boy looking from between the curtains of his berth discovered that the front of the car was in flames. He cried out an alarm, and the sleeping passengers jumped from their berths wild with fright. One man pulled the bell cord and the porter turned on the fire extinguisher with good effect. As soon as the train was stopped the passengers, who were almost panic-stricken, jumped from the car, nearly all of them attired as they were when they jumped from their berths. They suffered intensely from the cold mountain air. When the flames were finally extinguished about half of the car was destroyed.

Nearly every one of the passengers suffered loss, several of them making the journey to this city wrapped in blankets. The fire is supposed to have caught from the stove in the ladies' toilet-room. The train was delayed several hours.

THE RUGLE-NANTES COLLISION.

Both Vessels Believed to be Total Losses.

LONDON, November 13.—Considerable wreckage and a number of bodies have been washed ashore on the Cornwall coast during the last few days. One of the bodies has been identified as that of Captain Meyers of the German ship Theodore Ruger, from Hamburg for Sydney. Articles that have come ashore have been recognized as belonging to both that vessel and the Cunard steamer Nantes, with which the Theodore Ruger was in collision thirty-six miles off the Lizard. There is now no doubt of the total loss of both vessels, with most of the crew of the Nantes and a part of the Ruger's crew. The survivors who landed at Trouville include sixteen of the Ruger's and two of the Nantes crew. It is believed that all of the others went down with their vessels.

ARRESTED WHILE HUNTING.

U. S. Soldiers Charged With Inventing Mexican Territory.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The Herald has the following special from El Paso, Texas: Captain T. B. Logan, commanding the United States troops at Fort Hancock, on the Rio Grande, some seventy miles below El Paso, was forcibly reminded yesterday that Mexico will not permit her territory to be invaded by troops of a foreign country. He thought there was good hunting on the Mexican side of the river and took with him some members of his command and one civilian. They were armed with shotguns and rifles. After enjoying some pretty fair sport they came across a force of Mexican gendarmes, who promptly took them into custody as soldiers of a foreign power found in Mexican territory under arms. To-day the civilian was released, but the Captain, with his soldiers, is still in custody.

SENT BACK HOME.

A Republican Mischief-Maker Ordered To Leave North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The World's Raleigh, N. C., special says: "E. L. Jordan ran for Constable of Durham on the Republican ticket and was defeated. During the campaign his conduct was considered far from commendable. Jordan was not sufficiently guarded in his expressions or conduct, and he is accused of having urged the negroes to mob Celest B. Green, the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, who had conducted an aggressive campaign. On Wednesday Green's house was deliberately set on fire, cotton waste and kerosene being freely used. The house was entirely destroyed, but Green's family escaped injury. Then the best citizens of the place decided that it was best to send Jordan away, and he was plainly told that enough was known about him and his work to justify severe measures, but that he would be merely required to leave the place. Accordingly tickets were procured for him and his family to Norfolk, Va., and they all left. The better class of colored people regarded this as good ridance of a dangerous man."

NOTABLE GATHERING.

Missionary Gathering of the Episcopal Church.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Epiphany Church was the scene to-day of a notable gathering. The Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened there for its annual session. Among those in the church were the following: Bishops Wilson of Connecticut, Watson of North Carolina, Knickerbocker of Indiana, Whitaker of Pennsylvania, Thompson of Mississippi, Peterkin of West Virginia, Gilbert of Minnesota, Coleman of Delaware, Doane of Albany, Walker of Dakota, Johnston of West Texas, and Burgess of Quincy. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Whipple of Minnesota.

After recess the reports of the various organizations of the church were read. Another session was held this evening.

Appointment by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13.—The President to-day appointed Andrew G. Chapman Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia. Mr. Chapman formerly represented the Fifth Maryland district in Congress, and has for some time past been Chief Deputy Collector of the Maryland district. His appointment or promotion is to fill the vacancy caused by the death, a month ago, of Collector Joseph K. Roberts.

General Harrison Pays an Election Bet.

NEW YORK, November 13.—A World special from Portsmouth, Ohio, says: "A money order for \$2, bearing the signature of Benjamin Harrison, the President-elect, was received here to-day by Mrs. S. C. Green in payment of a bet made with that lady some weeks ago. Mr. Harrison wagered that Cleveland would win."

CABLE FLASHES.

LONDON, November 13.—American railway securities are flat at the Stock Exchange, the cutting of the railway rates in the United States having surprised the market.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—Bishop Keane to Sail for Rome.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 13.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a meeting was held at the Cardinal's residence of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University of America. The principal business of the meeting was an examination of the statutes and laws of the university. The statutes are to be presented for approval to Pope Leo XIII. Bishop Keane is commissioned to go to Rome and present them to the Holy See. He sails next Saturday morning. Bishop Keane is also authorized to confer with the learned men of Europe in regard to the future of the university. During his absence all his duties will be discharged by the newly appointed vice-rector of the university, Rev. Philip J. Corrigan, D. D., who was commissioned to-day. Mr. Corrigan goes to-morrow to take up his residence in Washington. He will reside with Father Chappelle at St. Matthews until the completion of the university. Bishop Keane will be absent about four months.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY K. O. P.

The Forty-Ninth New York Still Giving Trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—There are 208 accredited delegates to the Knights of Labor General Assembly, which began its sessions here to-day. After the Assembly was called to order by Grand Master Workman Powderly the Committee on Credentials reported six contests and protests concerning delegates.

District Assembly 49 of New York presents the most serious case arising out of the contention between James T. Quinn and Philip J. McGuff, both of whom claim to be master workmen of the district. Quinn represents the Home Club faction and favors Powderly's administration. A protest was filed against the admission of George A. Schilling of Chicago, who represents the Socialists. He is denied admission to the hall until the question is settled.

T. B. Barry, who is leading the opposition to Powderly, said his case was one of appeal from the action of the Executive Board in expelling him after he had resigned. He proposes to carry the fight to the farthest limits. Out of this may grow a new organization.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., November 13.—Officers David Kenney and John Cunningham went to a house at Gadsden, Ala., yesterday, to arrest a negro, when Charles Johnson, alias Holmes, shot Kenney in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he died in three hours. One hundred and fifty men are now hunting the murderer, who will be lynched if caught.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 13.—General Harrison made his first appointment to-day by selecting E. F. Tibbotts as his official stenographer. During the campaign Mr. Tibbotts has been assisting Mr. Hedges, the agent of the Associated Press here.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 13.—The President has recognized W. De Bruyn Kops as acting Consul of the Netherlands at Savannah.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., November 13.—The Times, a Democratic paper, is advocating the reelection of William E. Chandler to the United States Senate. The fact is thought to indicate the existence of a "deal" by which Chandler will secure Democratic support in the Legislature.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Chauncey Goodrich, aged 55 years, formerly a State Senator of Connecticut, and at one time a wealthy clock manufacturer in that State, was arraigned to-day in Brooklyn as a vagrant.

Miss West Did Not See Mrs. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The World's Washington correspondent telegraphs to the effect that Lord Saville-West's daughter snubbed Mrs. Cleveland authoritatively denied at the British Legation. Miss West says that upon the occasion referred to she did not see Mrs. Cleveland, and that if she had she would have spoken to her.

A Democratic Congressman From New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., November 13.—The returns are coming in slowly, but so far indicate that Anthony Joseph (Dem.) is elected to Congress over Otero (Rep.) by a considerable majority. The Legislature is close, the Council is probably Democratic, and the House Republican.

Fire Record.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 13.—A fire this morning in Watson's stores, leased by the Million Grain Milling Company, nearly destroyed the buildings and damaged the grain to the extent of \$19,000. Loss on buildings \$15,000, which is fully insured; loss on grain mostly covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 13.—The Wheeler elevator here was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building \$120,000, on contents \$110,000. The Celtic boat house, adjoining, took fire and was completely destroyed. Loss \$30,000.

Mormon Elders Tarred and Feathered.

NEW YORK, November 13.—A special to the Herald from Birmingham, Ala., says: "Three Mormon elders, who had been in Marion county, in the Western part of this State, about ten days, were tarred and feathered and warned to leave within twenty-four hours. The Mormons begged for their lives and promised to leave at once never to return."

Trouble Between the United States and Peru.

PANAMA, November 13.—Serious trouble between the United States and Peru is threatened over the seizure of an American consulate. The trouble grew out of the seizure of a house at Mollendo, occupied by the American consulate, which was claimed to belong to the Arequipa Railway, and was therefore the property of the State, and orders were given to occupy it by force, although the building was claimed to belong to an American citizen.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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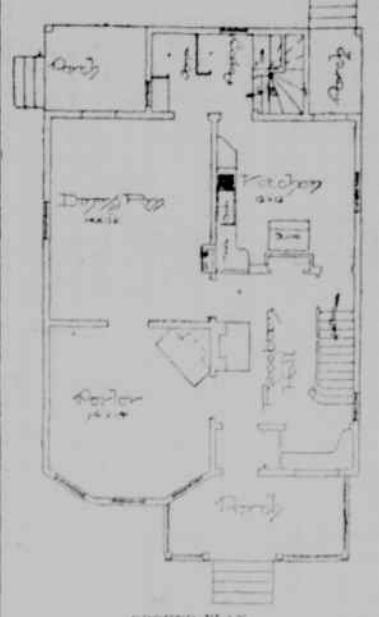
A SENSIBLE HOUSE.

PLANS THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED BY PROSPECTIVE BUILDERS.

How a House Costing \$2,500 and Meeting the Requirements of a Very Exact Customer Was Planned—The Plans Are Here Given.

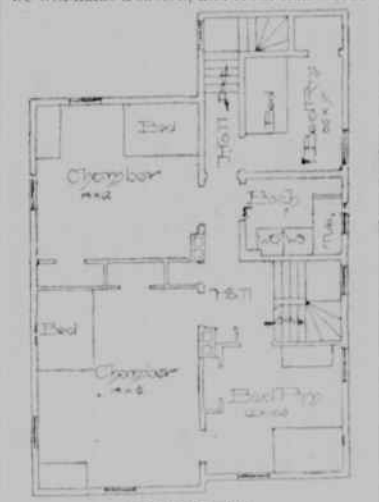
[Special Correspondence.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Floor plans developed from the varying necessities of those who build. There is no reason why the same arrangement should suit any large number of people. A floor plan, if properly and carefully made, will meet the requirements of the individual whose wants are particularly studied. While there are certain general principles which will affect the value of a floor plan for good or evil, it may be known by those who study the question that detailed requirements are almost as varied as the tastes and dispositions of those who build.



A lady and gentleman come into an architect's office. He explains that they are intending to build and want to look at something with a view of selecting a plan. The architect has a great many plans that he might show them, but he knows well enough that none of them will be selected. He says: "I will be glad to show you anything that I have, but not with the purpose of finding something that will please you. By doing so I will probably find out what you do not want, and in that negative way meet your requirements."

"I think I know what we want," says the lady, "but I do not know just how to arrange it. The stairway looks new and there are other things which I do not get to suit me." "Well, tell me what you want, and then we will make a sketch, and from that correspondence we will probably have something satisfactory, though not wholly so at once."



"Before we go any further," said the gentleman, "I want to say that we have only \$2,500 to put into a house." "Yes, that is all we can afford," said the lady, "but I can tell you what we want." The architect reached for a notebook and piece of paper.

"We want a reception hall with grate and stairway in it. There must be a small vestibule, with a place for overcoats, hats and umbrellas in it. Somewhere near the reception hall or in it I want a closet where I can put my own wraps and those of the children, as well as other things which I do not care to keep up stairs and yet wish to have out of the way. It does not need to be a large closet, but it wants to be large enough. We want a parlor and dining room which connect with the reception hall. The parlor will be used as a sitting room not a little, but not in the ordinary way, for the reason that I stay up stairs with the children most of the time. I do my sewing there. If I should use the parlor as the sitting room regularly I could receive my afternoon callers in the reception hall. It would be nice if we could have some kind of a window seat in that room. We want a grate in the parlor, but not necessarily one in the dining room. I want a back stairway, but it must not go up directly from the kitchen. The kitchen and pantry I wish you to make as convenient as possible in a home of this cost."

"How would a combination stairway do?"

"Oh, I don't want that at all. It would be bringing the two together. I want the rear stairway in the rear of the house and entirely separate from the one in front. The back stairway should land near the girls' room on the second floor, so that it can be out of the rest of the house. We must have plenty of closet room up stairs."

"How many children have you?" asked the architect.



"Two, a baby and a little boy about 6 years old."

"Then you must have at least four bedrooms," was suggested.

For the present the baby will sleep in your room and the boy in a room next and connecting with it. There must also be a guests' room and a servant's room.

"Yes, that will have to do for the present, but don't forget the bathroom, and be sure to have plenty of closets. But there is one thing I had almost forgotten. There must be some kind of an arrangement so that the girl can get from the kitchen to the front door without going through the dining room, but we don't want to get the smells of the kitchen into the front part of the house."

After two or three sketches had been made the result, as here illustrated, was reached. The architect had in mind that the space at the right of the entrance door in the vestibule would serve as a place for overcoats and other winter equipments. He suggested that a curtain be placed between the vestibule and the opening leading into the reception hall. This would prevent drafts of cold air from making their way into the front room when the door was opened. It would also lend a certain amount of privacy. The porch was placed in front, as a matter of course. In the recess of the hall which was made by the vestibule a window seat was placed. In the rear of the reception hall the closet called for. As a means of getting from the kitchen to the reception hall without passing through the dining room, two doors were arranged leading to a passage under the stairs. This would prevent the passage of kitchen odors over the house. The parlor and dining room were arranged as here shown, excepting that the former was made one foot longer than figured. The rear porch off from the dining room was omitted, and a window substituted for the door leading to the porch. Between this door and the one leading to the china closet a space was left for a sideboard. The pantry is separated from the china closet by the cupboard of the former. It has doors below and shelves above. The ice chest is placed in the pantry where it belongs. It is readily accessible from both china pantry and kitchen. There is a drain running from under it to the outside. There is to be a dough board under the pantry window, and space is left for a flour bin. The china cupboard has glass doors above and paneled doors below. There is a table and a window at the left as one passes from the dining room. The doors leading from the dining room to the kitchen in this pantry annex are on double swing hinges, so that they always stay closed.

The passage way to the second floor is from this room, and, considering the limited means and the large general requirements this arrangement will no doubt be satisfactory. The stairway is accessible from both dining room and kitchen, and independent of either. As there is a bathroom and water closet above there is no occasion for carrying slope down stairs and through the room. The kitchen has a table, a sink with hot and cold water, a drain board and dry board arranged along side one wall of that room. There is space for a kitchen safe to contain kitchen utensils between the pantry and porch door. The passage to cellar is under the front stair way. Since this plan was made another closet has been added to the front china closet, second floor. This addition has been made by moving the door into the bedroom farther front and extending the closet wall in the same direction, and close to the door and then dividing it into two sections, one opening into the family room and one into the bedroom. There are two closets leading into the hall, one for bed linen, the other for brooms and dusters. There is an additional closet in the bathroom and as well one in each of the other bedrooms. There is a stairway leading to attic, as shown.

An inspection of plan will show how all of the conditions were met. L. H. GRISWOLD.

Springfield's Government Building.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 6.—The plan have been drawn and all arrangements made for the erection in this city of one of the finest federal buildings in the state of Massachusetts. The style of the structure, as shown in the accompanying cut, is to be picturesque and even striking, it being a Renaissance whose characteristics are strength and dignity. It is to stand on the corner of Worthington and Main streets, from which it is reached, and at the intersection of the angles rises a square tower ornate with tiers of windows, and through the portals of which the postoffice will be reached. A cloister connects this tower with a towerlike wing rising Main street side, the walls of which describe three sides of a hexagon.



Federal Building, Springfield, Mass.

A great bay window rising two stories breaks the gable of the Main street wing and south of this is the entrance to the stair cases by which the internal revenue offices are reached, and to the rooms of the postmaster and assistant postmaster. The building is forty-three feet high to the roof, the apex rises twenty-one feet higher, making the whole height from the ground sixty-four feet.

The entire ground floor of the building will be given up to the postoffice, with the lobby for the public. The building will be one of which the citizens of Springfield may well be proud.

Habits of Medical Students.

"And you want to know something of the habits of students, do you?" Well, Chicago has about 1,000 students, and most of these come from the country. New men are inclined to talk very learnedly of medicine, but as the end of the college course draws near this inclination disappears. On the student's first introduction to the dissecting room he is generally stimulated for the occasion by some alcoholic preparation so that he may habituate himself to the overpowering stench. With trembling limbs, but wearing a look of haggard bravery, he approaches the corpse for the first time, fully convinced that medicine is not his forte. His assumption of indifference is easily penetrated by his older companions, who wink at each other and slyly slip pieces of impugned human anatomy into his pockets. The corpse which he has dissected follows him home, as a rule, and gets into bed with him to sit down upon his chest as soon as he drops asleep."

At this point in his conversation the young man seemed suddenly to recollect that he was talking too much about the secrets of a medical student's life. He looked snappishly around him, and buttoning up his long overcoat in a professional way, soon vanished within the college doors.—Chicago News.

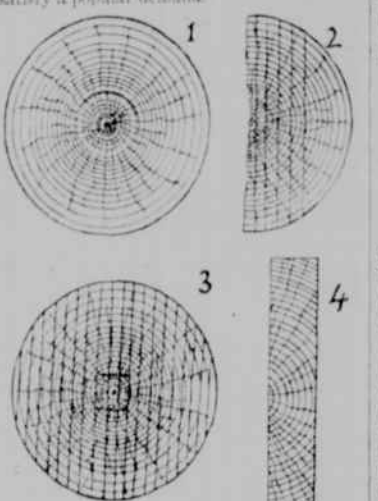
OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

HOW VARIOUS HANDSOME EFFECTS ARE PRODUCED IN OAK.

Diagram Explaining How the Wood Is Sawed—How It Is Dyed or Stained—The Difference Between American and English Oak.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Of the thousands of housekeepers who indulge their taste in articles of furniture made of what is generally known as "antique" oak, probably not one person in a thousand has the slightest idea of the wood beyond a semi-secured realization that it is oak of some species. The term "antique" as applied to oak used in the construction of furniture is erroneous in the way it is generally applied. The original idea of manufacturers was to place upon the market a class of goods having the superficial appearance of English oak, a wood which is much coarser grained and darker colored than American oak. English oak when finished—that is, filled and polished—has the appearance of age, and sentimental people fancy the associations are connected with ancient castles and old English homesteads, a theory which in this Anglo-American age has caused a craze for "antique" oak, which is nothing more or less than a species of American white oak sawed in a peculiar way, and, when planed, stained or discolored to satisfy a popular demand.



The oak from which "antique" furniture is made grows in many western and southern states, large amounts being felled and manufactured in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, although the oak forests of both Ohio and Indiana are rapidly disappearing, while lumbermen, by reason of this fact, are obliged to extend operations to states beyond the Father of Waters. An oak log is manufactured into lumber of two kinds—plain and quarter sawed. The former is least valuable for point of selling price, simply because it is used largely where strength is an important factor. Quarter sawed oak is simply a log sawed in a special manner, and for the purpose of producing a "figure" in the manufactured lumber, which plain sawing will not bring out. In order that the uninitiated may fully comprehend the subject, it will simplify the matter to present various diagrams, showing how an oak log is divided by the saw into both plain and quarter sawed lumber.

Fig. 1 represents the end of a log, supposed to be thirty-six inches in diameter. The light circles represent the rings commonly supposed to indicate the age of the tree—one for each year. The diverging lines are the medullary rays which extend from the center of the heart towards the circumference until they disappear in the sap which encircles the outer portion of the log, and which varies in thickness from two to four inches.

Fig. 2 shows the same log with the addition of vertical lines, which represent the passage of the saw through it, dividing it into boards, after the manner known as plain sawing. For the purpose of illustration I have assumed that the logs have been sawn entirely into boards, although in actual practice it is customary to manufacture the inner part of the log largely into plan, which is any thickness above six inches.

Fig. 3 represents four boards taken from the log immediately to the left of the heart. It will be observed that the age rings pass through each board, varying from 20 to 30 degrees, while the medullary rays extend in all directions. Such a combination of rings and rays will not produce "figure," and it is simply plain sawed oak, worth at the present time in the New York market \$27 a thousand feet of wholesale.

Fig. 4 represents an end view of a plain sawed oak board. The circular lines indicate the age rings and the straight lines the medullary rays.

While there are various methods for manufacturing quarter sawed oak, the one here given is not only the original, but probably a good as any. The reader should carefully observe the combination of age rings and medullary rays, as therein lies the entire secret of quarter sawed or figured oak.

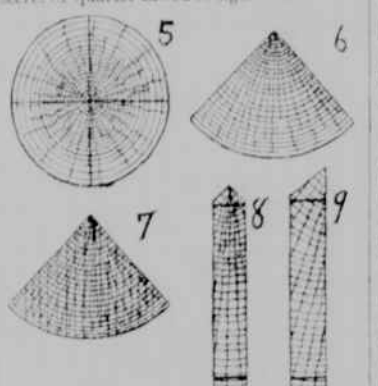


Fig. 5 represents a log quartered, that is divided into four parts. The next process is to place one quarter or segment of the log on the saw carriage, in the position indicated by Fig. 6.

In Fig. 7 the same quarter is represented, the vertical lines indicating the passage of the saw. Observe how different is the combination of age rings and medullary rays from plain sawed lumber.

Fig. 8 represents the middle board in Fig. 7, looking at it sideways, the edges having been squared. It will be noticed that the age rings pass through it vertically, while the medullary rays extend horizontally. While such a board is really quarter sawed it does not contain the "figure" that is found in boards where the rays pass through diagonally, protruding through on one or both faces, and combining with the age rings in such a way that the grain appears knurled, distorted and twisted into numberless fantastic "figures."

Fig. 9 represents the end view of such a piece. "Antique" oak is produced from quarter sawed oak. When the wood is fresh from the saw it is of a cherry red hue, but when dried it changes to yellowish brown. Wood

polishers have various methods by which they change the color of such oak to a somber shade, which is the generally accepted aspect of "antique," or English oak. One method is to place the planed stock in a receptacle and subject it to the fumes of spirits of ammonia; another is to besmear each piece with lime water; in either case the outer fiber of the oak turns dark, while the grain is free from staining. The ammonia process is most feasible with carved work. In a cheap class of goods oak is simply stained with a dark preparation of the consistency of paste, which is rubbed off when the wood has absorbed the color, but by this process the grain is left filled with the preparation, and it presents a much less attractive appearance than the wood artistically colored. Burnt amber mixed with kerosene is one mixture used for this purpose.

The imports of genuine English oak into this country are so small as to be unworthy of mention. English oak logs, 30 inches and over in diameter, are worth 18 to 20 cents a foot in the log, in New York. American quarter sawed oak sells for 5 cents a foot, or \$50 a thousand at wholesale. With the vast difference in value, and the satisfaction with which the average American takes to articles of home manufacture, is, perhaps, explained the reason why English ideas in furniture prevail when made by American workmen. Quarter sawed oak, finished in its natural color, is considered by competent judges to be the most beautiful of our domestic hard woods. The variation in figure is as dissimilar as the human face—no two alike. In "antique" oak the same figure is found, but the wood is made dark by artificial means. It is simply a matter of taste with the purchasing public whether the natural or prepared oak takes the preference.

GEO. E. BLAKE.

GEORGIA'S SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

An Institution of Which the Empire State of the South May Be Proud.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Nov. 5.—Georgia has again asserted her claim to the title of the "Empire State of the South" by her recent completion of a state school of technology. This school is the only strictly scientific college in the southern states, and is known as the Georgia school of technology. It is located at Atlanta, the capital city and metropolis of the state. The history of the conception and final maturity of the scheme for the higher education of southern youths is an interesting one. Education has moved onward with the times, and the new south, as exemplified by Georgia, took a progressive step in founding such a college. For a long period the conservatism of colleges stood in the way of educational reform, but the great middle classes of the country demanded a scientific school for the education of their children.

The Georgia school of technology makes it possible for southerners to give their sons a scientific education at home, and this fact, if nothing else, is a source of great pride. The thought took shape in universal demand by the press in 1882, headed by The Macon Telegraph. In 1883 the first bill was presented to the legislature, and in 1885 the law was enacted under which the institution was established, the legislature having previously sent a committee of ten of the younger representatives north for the purpose of studying the question of technical education.

The next question was one of location. Georgia was poor. She had the state capital building upon her hands, and was annually pouring into it nearly \$200,000. Therefore she thought it not beneath her dignity to ask help of the flourishing towns and cities within her borders, and the school was directed to be located at the point which would furnish the best inducements in money or otherwise to the state. So the great cities began to contest for the location. Macon, Athens, Milledgeville and Atlanta entered the list in generous rivalry, but Atlanta poured \$70,000 into the state's coffers and threw in a site and an annuity of \$2,500 for twenty years, thus securing the location over all her rivals.



GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

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There are two buildings making up the technological school—the academic building and the machine shop; the whole property valued at about \$150,000. The school is a part of the state university at Athens, and there is no rivalry between the two. Athens is the head, Atlanta the hands. The technological school, the university is incomplete. It is thought versus work; practice against theory; the shop against the study; the hammer against the book.

The University of Georgia is peculiar. It is an aggregation of schools and a multiplication of colleges. Augusta has the medical branch, Athens the literary branch, Dalton an adjunct of the literary branch and Atlanta the technical branch. The technological school, being the latest addition, is very popular.

The school of technology will accommodate over 500 students. It is beautifully situated on one of the many hills of Atlanta, convenient to the city, and the institution is in the hands of the most competent faculty ever gathered together in this country. Already students are rapidly filling the limit, and it is probable that additional buildings will be required in another year.

The leading object is the teaching of the principles of science, especially those which relate to the mechanic and industrial arts. The methods are in the main such as have been found advantageous in the polytechnic schools of Europe, with such modifications as will adapt it to the peculiar needs of that section.

F. J. COOKE.

The Memory of Civilization.

To the question, sometimes raised, whether in the existing profusion of books and newspapers, making the direct tracing of memory less necessary than formerly, the powers of that faculty may not be depreciated, it may be answered that, though we no longer depend upon the memory as our only register of facts, we still use it more than the ancients did. Our knowledge travels over an immeasurably wider area, we have more to remember, and with continued advancement of civilization a good memory becomes more needful for the work of life. Our general intelligence and powers are improving and memory is sharing in the general advancement.—Popular Science Monthly.